16. (New) A compound according to claim 14, wherein:

R_1 is ethyl;

R_2 is ethyl; and

R_3 is methyl.

17. (New) A compound according to claim 14, wherein:

R_1 is ethyl;

R_2 is ethyl; and

R_3 is ethyl.

18. (New) A compound according to claim 14, wherein:

R_1 is ethyl;

R_2 is ethyl; and

R_3 is hydrogen.

19. (New) A compound according to claim 14, wherein:

R_1 is methyl;

R_2 is methyl; and

R_3 is ethyl.

20. (New) A compound according to claim 14, wherein:

R_1 is methyl;

R_2 is methyl; and

R_3 is hydrogen.

21. (New) A compound according to claim 14, wherein:

R_1 is n-butyl;

R_2 is n-butyl; and

R_3 is ethyl.

22. (New) A compound according to claim 14, wherein:

R_1 is n-butyl;

R_2 is n-butyl; and

R_3 is hydrogen.

23. (New) A compound according to claim 14, wherein:

R_1 is phenyl;

R_2 is phenyl; and

R_3 is ethyl.

24. (New) A compound according to claim 14, wherein:

R_1 is phenyl;

R_2 is phenyl; and

R_3 is hydrogen.

25. (New) A compound according to claim 14, wherein:

R_1 is phenyl;

R_2 is phenyl; and

R_3 is methyl.

26. (New) A compound according to claim 14, wherein:

R_1 is phenyl;

R_2 is 3-methoxyphenyl; and

R_3 is ethyl.

27. (New) A compound according to claim 14, wherein:

R_1 is phenyl;

R_2 is methoxyphenyl; and

R_3 is hydrogen.

28. (New) A compound according to claim 14 wherein:

R_1 is phenyl; and,

R_2 is selected from the group consisting of phenyl and 3-methoxyphenyl.

29. (New) A method of preparing a compound of claim 1 comprising the steps of:

a) reacting an aniline and a dialkyl acetylenedicarboxylate to form a reaction product, wherein said dialkyl is diethyl or dimethyl;

b) cyclizing said reaction product with a solvent to form the alkyl ester of kynurenic acid;

c) aminating the alkyl ester of kynurenic acid with an isocyanate to form a 4-aminated derivative thereof; and

d) acylating the 4-aminated derivative with triphosgene and a secondary amine, said secondary amine having the appropriate substitution groups to provide the desired R_1 and R_2 substituents on the product compound, to produce 4-urea-2-quinoline alkyl carboxylate.

30. (New) The method of claim 29 further including the step of:

e) hydrolyzing the 4-urea-2-quinoline alkyl carboxylate to remove the alkyl ester.

31. (New) The method of claim 29 wherein:

(i) the solvent recited in step (b) is mineral oil;

(ii) the isocyanate of step (c) is 4-toluenesulphonyl isocyanate refluxed with acetonitrile, so that the 4-aminated derivative is a tosylimino derivative; and

(iii) step (d) further includes detosylating the reaction product of the tosylimino derivative, triphosgene, and the secondary amine.

32.(New) The method of claim 31 further including the step of:

(e) hydrolyzing the 4-urea-2-quinoline alkyl carboxylate to remove the alkyl ester.

33. (New) A method of preparing a compound of claim 28 comprising the steps of :

a) reacting 3, 5-dichloroaniline and a dialkyl acetylenedicarboxylate to form a reaction product wherein said dialkyl is dimethyl or diethyl;

b) cyclizing said reaction product with a solvent to form the alkyl ester of 5, 7-dichlorokynurenic acid;

c) aminating the alkyl ester of 5, 7-dichlorokynurenic acid with an isocyanate to form a 4-aminated derivative thereof; and

(d) acylating the 4-aminated derivative with triphosgene and a diphenyl sustituted secondary amine to produce 5, 7-dichloro-4-urea-2-quinoline alkyl carboxylate, wherein the urea is a diphenyl substituted urea.

34. (New) The method of claim 33 further including the step of:

e) hydrolyzing the 5, 7-dichloro-4-urea-2-quinoline alkyl carboxylate to remove the alkyl ester.

35. (New) The method of claim 33 wherein:

(i) the solvent recited in step (b) is mineral oil;

(ii) the isocyanate of step (c) is 4-toluenesulphonyl isocyanate refluxed with acetonitrile so that the 4-aminated derivative is a tosylimino derivative; and

(iii) step (d) further includes detosylating the reaction product of the tosylimino derivative, triphosgene, and the secondary amine.

36. (New) The method of claim 35 further including the step of:

(e) hydrolyzing the 5, 7-dichloro-4-urea-2-quinoline alkyl carboxylate to remove the alkyl ester.

37. (New) The method of claim 33 wherein:

(i) the solvent recited in step (b) is diphenyl ether;

(ii) the isocyanate of step (c) is a sulphonyl isocyanate in acetonitrile; and

(iii) the triphosgene and diphenyl substituted secondary amine recited in step (d) are reacted separately to form a diphenyl carbamoyl chloride which is then reacted with the 4-aminated derivative in the presence of sodium hydride.

38. (New) The method of claim 37 further including the step of:

(e) hydrolyzing the 5, 7-dichloro-4-urea-2-quinoline alkyl carboxylate to remove the alkyl ester.

39. (New) A method of preparing a compound of claim 28 comprising the steps of:

(a) reacting 3,5-dichloroaniline and dimethyl acetylenedicarboxylate to form dimethylanilinofumarate;

(b) cyclizing the dimethylanilinofumarate with diphenyl ether to form 4(1H)-quinolone-2 carboxylate;

(c) aminating the 4 (1H)-quinolone-2-carboxylate with chlorosulphonyl isocyanate in acetonitrile to form a 4-aminated derivative thereof; and

(d) acylating the 4-aminated derivative with diphenyl carbamoyl chloride to form (N,N-diphenyl)-4-ureido-5,7-dichloro-2-carboxy-quinoline methyl ester.

40. (New) The method of claim 39 further including the step of:

(e) hydrolyzing the (N,N-diphenyl)-4-ureido-5,7-dichloro-2-carboxy-quinoline methyl ester to (N,N-diphenyl)-4-ureido-5,7-dichloro-2-carboxy-quinoline.

41. (New) A method of preparing a compound of claim 1 comprising the steps of:

(a) reacting an aniline and a dialkyl acetylenedicarboxylate to form a reaction

product, wherein said dialkyl is diethyl or dimethyl;

(b) cyclizing said reaction product with a mineral oil to form the alkyl ester of kynurenic acid;

(c) aminating the alkyl ester of kynurenic acid with a toluene sulphonyl isocyanate to form a 4-tosylimino derivative thereof; and

(d) reacting the 4-tosylimino derivative with triphosgene and a secondary amine, said secondary amine having the appropriate substitution groups to provide the desired R_1 and R_2 substituents on the product compound, to produce 4-urea-2-quinoline alkyl carboxylate.

42. (New) The method of claim 41 further comprising the step of:

(e) hydrolyzing the 4-urea-2-quinoline alkyl carboxylate to form the 2-carboxylic acid thereof.

Applicant believes that the new claims are in condition for allowance and respectfully requests such allowance.

Respectfully submitted,

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